

# AMERICAN FARMER.

RURAL ECONOMY, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, PRICES CURRENT.

"O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint  
"Agricolae." . . . VIRG.

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## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

### NEW JERSEY SALT MARSH COMPANY CHARTER.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

An Act to incorporate the "NEW JERSEY SALT-MARSH COMPANY."

WHEREAS John Swartwout, Robert Swartwout, and Samuel Swartwout, in behalf of themselves and their associates, have represented that they are desirous of embanking, draining, ditching, and cultivating certain large tracts of salt meadow or marsh, in the county of Bergen, that great public utility, and great benefit to the interest and encouragement of agriculture and internal improvement might result from an act of incorporation, for that purpose, therefore,

I. *Be it enacted*, By the Council and general Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the said John Swartwout, Robert Swartwout, Samuel Swartwout, together with Cadwallader D. Colden, Isaac Chauncey, William Bayard, Joseph G. Swift, Robert Tillotson, Henry Eckford, David I. Green, Richard Riker, John Graham, Peter A. Jay, George Buckmaster, Robert McQueen, John Targee, Charles G. Haines, James L. Bell, John Condit, Robert Campbell, and William S. Pennington, and their associates, shall be, and they are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name and style of *The New Jersey Salt Marsh Company*, and by that name shall be known in law, and have power to sue and be sued, and to defend and be defended in all courts of law and equity, and in all actions and matters whatsoever, and may have a common seal and renew and alter the same at their pleasure, and by the same name shall be and hereby are made capable in law to purchase and enjoy to them and their successors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods, chattels, and effects, of what nature or kind soever, necessary for the purposes of this corporation, and the same to grant, demise, alien, or dispose of at pleasure, for the benefit of the said company and their legal representatives, in proportion to their respective shares. *Provided always*, that the lands and tenements which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall only be the tracts of salt meadow above mentioned, and such other marsh lands as they may think proper to purchase within the county of Bergen aforesaid, together with such lots or parcels of upland as may be deemed by them requisite for the purposes of carrying into effect the objects of this incorporation. *And provided also*, that the original cost of such lands do not exceed in the whole, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*

also, that it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold all such land as shall have been bona fide, mortgaged to the said corporation by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction for debts previously contracted, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debt.

II. *And be it enacted*, That the capital stock of the said company, shall not be more than three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each.

III. *And be it enacted*, That all the affairs, concerns, and business of the said corporation, shall be managed and conducted by a president, and twenty directors, or a majority of them, being stockholders in the said company, which directors shall be elected by the stockholders in the said company. The first election to be held on the first Monday in July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and every election for directors thereafter, shall be held annually on the first Monday in July, which election shall be by ballot, under the direction of the president and directors of the corporation, or a majority of them, and each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote at such election for each share of the capital stock which he shall hold at the time of such election, and until the first Monday in July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one. The said John Swartwout, Robert Swartwout, Samuel Swartwout, Cadwallader D. Colden, Isaac Chauncey, William Bayard, Joseph G. Swift, Robert Tillotson, Henry Eckford, David I. Green, Richard Riker, John Graham, Peter A. Jay, George Buckmaster, Robert McQueen, John Targee, Charles G. Haines, James L. Bell, John Condit, Robert Campbell, and William S. Pennington, shall be the directors of the said corporation, and shall continue to be directors, until others shall be duly elected in their stead, and the directors, who may from time to time be duly elected, shall continue in office and hold over until others are duly elected in their place and stead.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That the said directors herein before named, and those who may from time to time be duly elected, or a majority of them, shall, as soon as may be convenient, after their election, appoint one of their number to be president, and one to be secretary, and the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of their own board, and the time and mode of transacting business therein, the regulation of elections for directors, and for the management of the concerns of the corporation, provided such rules are not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of the United States, and shall have the power of appointing all such officers and agents as they or

a majority of them may deem necessary for the purposes intended by this act. The first election for directors shall be held at Hoboken, in the county of Bergen, and all subsequent elections shall be held at such time and place within said county, as the president and directors, or a majority of them, shall from time to time direct, and notice shall be given in at least one newspaper published in the city of New York, and one in this state, thirty days prior to each election for directors, stating the time and place where such election will be held, at which election each stockholder may vote either in person or by proxy.

V. *And be it enacted*, That the said company and their successors shall have power to drain, ditch, dike, embank, cultivate, and improve the said marshes or meadows, in any way which they shall deem most conducive to the profit and interest of the company, and to public utility: provided that no law of this state or of the United States, nor the constitution of this state or of the United States, be in any manner violated by their so doing, nor the property of any individual thereby injured.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That if any person shall wilfully break down or otherwise injure or destroy any bank, sluice, dike, or other works erected by the company for the improvement of their meadows or marshes aforesaid, such person shall, on conviction thereof, be fined any sum not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, besides being liable to an action at the suit of the company, for such damages as they may thereby sustain.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That nothing herein contained, shall be deemed, taken, or construed to authorise the said corporation to employ any part of their capital for banking purposes, or for any other objects than those connected with the draining, ditching, diking, embanking, and cultivation of the said salt-marshes or meadows.

Council Chamber,

January 28, 1820.

This Bill having been

three times read in

Council, *Resolved*, That

the same do pass.

By Order of Council,

JESSE UPSON,

Vice-President.

House of Assembly.

January 26, 1820.

This Bill having been

three times read and

compared in the house,

*Resolved*, That the same

do pass.

By Order of the House

DAVID THOMPSON, JR.,

Speaker.

I, James Linn, Secretary of the State of New Jersey, do certify the foregoing to be a true transcript of an Act of the Legislature of said State, passed the Twenty-Eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, remaining filed in the office of said Secretary, at the city of Trenton.

Witness my hand and official seal,  
(SEAL.) the day and year aforesaid.

JAMES LINN.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, Governor of the State of New Jersey, to all to whom these presents shall come.

Know ye, That James Linn, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing Certificate, is Secretary of the state of New Jersey, duly authorised to grant such certificate, and that to his acts and attestations, full faith and credit ought to be given, and that the said certificate is in due form of law, and by the proper officer.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at the city of Trenton, the twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON.

By the Governor.

JAMES LINN, Secretary.

In conformity to the foregoing charter, the Directors convened, and appointed the following officers:

CADWALLADER D. COLDEN, *President*,  
CHARLES G. HAINES, *Secretary*,  
DAVID I. GREEN, *Treasurer*.

The following Gentlemen were appointed a Committee to explore the lands belonging to the Company, ascertain the present situation, and report the same, with any other essential facts connected with the object of the Company:—Isaac Chauncey, James L. Bell, Robert McQueen, Henry Eckford, Joseph G. Swift, John Swartwout, John Targee, Robert Tillotson, and Charles G. Haines. The following is the Report which they presented:—

The Committee appointed by the *New Jersey Salt Marsh Company*, for the purpose of exploring and examining the lands belonging to the Association, and ascertaining other facts connected with its object, respectfully

#### REPORT:

That the extent of Salt Marsh, or meadow, belonging to the Company, is 3016 acres.

In 1813 and 1814, the Messrs. Swartwouts purchased the Newark Meadows, and in 1815 commenced the work of their improvement.—They were then in a dreary, sunken and desolate situation, subject to the inundations of every tide from the river, and totally destitute of cultivation. Few or no attempts had been made in this section of the union, to reclaim salt marshes of any extent. The most economical and improved method of draining and embankment, was not understood, and the price of labour much higher than it is at present.

The former proprietors of these meadows, however, under every discouraging circumstance, calculated to defeat a great undertaking in its incipient stages, commenced their operations and succeeded, as far as individual enterprise and capital would permit. They embanked two thousand acres, making an embankment of five and a half miles in length, sixteen feet wide at the base, and five high. One thousand acres they ditched and drained, making a length of ditch of seventy miles and upwards. By these facts it will be perceived, that a great portion of these meadows is already reclaimed; and we may also add, that a part of them has been cultivated.

There remains to be embanked one thousand acres, and two thousand acres to be ditched and

drained. The method of accomplishing this object is at once plain and simple. The tides must be excluded, and the land redeemed from its wetness. It will be necessary to raise an embankment, similar to that already described, and extend it about five miles, and to ditch that part which remains in a state which precludes cultivation. When this is effected, two thousand acres of the most excellent soil will be ready for immediate cultivation, and the remaining thousand be in a similar state in two years. The whole of the remaining work could be executed in ninety days.

The advantages to be derived from this great internal improvement, are manifold and palpable. The value of the soil increases in proportion to the density of population. Lands in the vicinity of large cities, capable of producing the means of subsistence, must always be enhanced in their worth, as the wants of the community are multiplied. No city in the union unites so many advantages for a vast and active population, as the city of New York:—And when she commands, as she will ere long do, the commerce of that immense country on the lakes of the west and the north, and becomes the great emporium of trade and exchange between the interior and the distant quarters of the globe; the fertile and productive lands in her vicinity, which are comparatively limited and of narrow extent, must be called into rigid requisition. While population continues to augment, their value will continue to be advanced. The inference then, which pertains to the subject under consideration, is strikingly apparent. To have three thousand acres of fertile soil, in one sense, actually created, within sight of this city: to show an extent of land now capable of sustaining thousands of people, which but recently presented a dreary and noxious waste, is sufficient to excite admiration in the eyes of an intelligent and enterprising people.—Such will be the actual accession of soil to the city of New York, when the Newark Meadows are completely reclaimed.

The nature and advantages to accrue from the cultivation of these meadows, require but a brief enumeration. Every article of vegetable consumption to be found in the New-York markets, can be produced from them in abundance. The basis of their soil is a rich, deep loam, whose fertility has been continually increased by alluvial deposits from the river, and by vegetable decay. When the encroachments of the tides are once prevented, and the process of draining commenced; the surface of the ground, consisting of a texture of grass and other roots, becomes decomposed, and a soil of inexhaustible strength is immediately fit for cultivation. For grazing, reclaimed marshes are unexcelled in every part of the globe; and during the last summer, the meadows at Hoboken, similar in their nature to those at Newark, supported over one hundred cows, whose milk was sold in the New-York market, and afforded at a price that has produced a permanent reduction in the expense of this article. When the whole extent of the Newark Meadows is reclaimed, and prepared for tillage, beef can be furnished from them equal to three thousand head per annum. In other necessities of prime

consumption, these lands promise great and solid advantages. They yield wheat, corn, oats, rye, peas, potatoes, asparagus, and other garden vegetables. Hay, flax, and hemp, the latter of which articles is daily becoming more an object of national consideration, can be easily obtained from them. These are not assumed statements, whose only reliance is on speculation:—they are abundantly fortified by facts. During the two past years, the Hoboken meadows have furnished some of the most excellent vegetables found in our markets. From such circumstances, are not the advantages of improving these meadows strongly presented to the most prejudiced mind? Is it not evident that they will not only open a source of comfort to our city, but a source of wealth and profit to those whose enterprise leads them to participate in the work of their improvement? One year ago the corporation of the city of New York were invited to take an interest in the embankment, draining, and cultivation of the marshes now owned by the Company, for which your Committee act; and it is to be deeply regretted on many accounts, that the state of the times, and the financial concerns of the Corporation, were inauspicious to the application. But the Board were not blind to the value and resources of these lands. We take the following from their Report on this subject, dated 23d August, 1819. "It is well known," says the Report, "that the quantity of fertile land in the immediate vicinity of this city, is remarkably small. Our markets are supplied with vegetables, almost wholly from the west end of Long Island, and from a very few spots on the Jersey shore: and our hay is principally brought from a distance. Few cattle are fattened for our consumption, except in distant pastures.—The milk too, which is used in the city, is produced by cows kept in the city itself, or its suburbs, or else within a very limited tract in its neighbourhood. It therefore requires no arguments to show that a considerable increase of land, united to all these purposes, would be an acquisition of great public importance. More gardens would lower the price of vegetables; more meadows would diminish the price of hay; a large addition to the pastures within the circle of a few miles would reduce the expense of milk; nor could this fail to have a beneficial effect on our meat market.

Within a few miles of this city there exists a marsh of immense magnitude—yielding, in some parts, a coarse hay of inferior quality and value; and in others, nothing but rushes and other useless plants. The Messrs. Swartwouts have proved, by actual experiment, that the whole of this marsh may be converted into a fertile soil, at once valuable to the proprietor and beneficial to the inhabitants of this city. But this successful experiment has been made at the expense of great anxiety and a large fortune." After indulging in other remarks of a similar nature, the Report concludes as follows: "Resolved, that this Board consider the undertaking of the Messrs. John, Robert, and Samuel Swartwout, to drain the salt marshes in the neighbourhood of this city, as one of public utility, and feel an interest in its success, but that, at present, it is not expedient to comply with the prayer of the Memorial."



This testimony, so clear, so strong, and so conclusive bears the signatures of a committee, appointed on behalf of the Corporation, to view the premises, including the names of Peter Augustus Jay, Stephen Allen, John Hone, John Morss, Judah Hammond and Jacob Taylor.—The inducements here set forth, are sufficient to convince any candid man.

As to the practicability of draining and embanking the salt marshes, your committee consider that the question is at rest; it is as practicable as any other undertaking can be within the range and grasp of human industry. How can the success of such a work be denied when the most invincible proofs are before us? Why have rich and abundant crops been gathered from the reclaimed part of these meadows, if the scheme of their improvement is visionary? Why have the finest harvests of grain, why have hundreds of tons of hay been taken from them, and brought to New York, if they are to be for ever barren and useless? To those who are prone to condemn projects intimately interwoven with the prosperity of the whole community, without having a single reason to assign for their premature condemnation, without turning an eye or a thought on the proofs that irresistibly enforce a different conviction when duly weighed, we would urge but one remark; *Let such persons go and examine for themselves.* The meadows are within sight of our city; and instead of denouncing them as sterile and worthless, let them traverse their surface, examine their soil, and look at their products.

The embankment and draining of meadows, will soon become an object of much consideration. So it has been with other countries. What was Holland but a sunken marsh, before the sea was shut out and the lands drained. It is well known, that some of her most fertile soil was once deeply covered by the ocean, and is now forty feet below its surface! Four hundred years ago, the British Parliament began to aid individual enterprise, in reclaiming meadows and marshes. The Bedford level, once a waste, contains 300,000 acres of reclaimed soil, and the Romney marsh 40,000 acres. Embankments in England have been erected to the height of 18 and 20 feet, and extended to the length of ten miles. In the counties of York, Lincoln, and Cambridge, hundreds of thousands of acres have been gained in this manner. In the county of Norfolk, the marsh land between the Wym and the Ouzel, to an extent of more than thirty thousand acres, composed like the Newark meadows of "muddy depositions, left by the tides and floods," have been secured at great labour and expense, and now yield from ten to fifteen per cent on the capital invested. In Denmark the government have encouraged individuals and companies to embark in these substantial and profitable speculations, by large loans of money. In one year, upwards of one million of rix dollars were advanced for these purposes. Such has been the extent of unoccupied lands in the United States, and the ease with which the fee is obtained, that draining and embankment have not constituted an object of general interest. In the Southern States, however, some advances are made in this kind of industry. Draining and embankment have been successfully undertaken

on the Cape Fear, Waggermaw, Santee, Ashley, Cooper and Savannah rivers. As population clusters upon the seaboard and upon the margins of our bays and rivers, we shall find a new channel opened to the industry and capital of our citizens, from which individual gain and general advantages will result.

To illustrate these remarks, and to convince those who are willing to examine and investigate before they embrace an opinion, we present the following calculation, in relation to the Newark meadows, which, in the opinion of your committee, is within the bounds of reason.

The Capital Stock of the Company is, \$300,000 and divided into six thousand shares at \$50 each, as will be seen by the Charter.

There remains to be made	
1700 rods of embankment	
20 feet wide at the base, and	
6 feet high at \$10 per rod	\$17,000
Sluicing, - - -	3,000
Ditching and draining, - - -	10,000
	\$30,000
Cost of land \$75 per acre,	
3016 acres, - - -	226,300
	\$256,300
This leaves, for erecting	
suitable buildings, digging	
wells, &c. - - -	43,700
	\$300,000

Thirty buildings, with small barns and barracks, at \$12,50 each would be - - - 37,500

The one thousand acres which are now fit for cultivation will, when the south bank is finished, and the proper buildings erected on each hundred acres, undoubtedly lease for 14 years at 10 dollars per acre, making no account of the first one or two years. The residue will yield the same rent as fast as it is made. One thousand acres will be ready to rent in one year, and the residue in two years after the work of draining and embankment is finished. The dividend to be derived to the stockholders, according to the most reasonable computation must be 7 per cent. for the first fourteen years, and will, probably, ever after, pay from 12 to 15 per cent. on the capital stock.

But if the reclaiming of marshes offer so fruitful a field for profit and industry, why have the Messrs. Swartwout's, the former proprietors of the Newark meadows, relinquished their possession to the *New Jersey Salt Marsh Company*? In answer to this inquiry, into which the objections and prejudices of many will result, we would remark, that there are thousands of enterprises whose accomplishment tends to advance the leading interests of the community, which are too great for the compass of individual enterprise and resources, although perfectly simple and feasible in their execution. Such are the opening of roads and canals, the construction of bridges, the erection of factories and similar undertakings, too formidable for the means and exertions of a single person or any small number of persons. This is the precise case before us.—

The Messrs. Swartwout's are among the proprietors of the company; and after displaying an enterprise and a perseverance in the prosecution of a great and useful work, that have been rarely equalled, they find it necessary to call in the aid of others, and relinquish a part of their project to the hands of the present company. Such companies are common in many other countries, *'The River Dee Company,'* in the neighbourhood of Chester, in England, have gained many thousand acres of marsh from the sea, converted it into beautiful farms, and are now receiving a rent of fifteen thousand dollars per annum from their tenants.

Under these circumstances, and with these facts before them, your Committee would recommend that the books of the Company be immediately opened for subscription to its stock, in such manner as the Treasurer shall point out.

In a work similar to the one which our charter embraces, the Company have reason to look for support and countenance in the public. At a time like the present, when the decay of commerce, and the occurrence of disappointment and disaster are every where apparent, from the usual investment of capital, and the ordinary course of speculation—when a resort to the cultivation of the soil is every day proved to be the surest road to wealth and independence, they cannot but indulge in the conviction, that an enterprise which opens the path to profit and public utility, will meet, with the general support.

If the *New Jersey Salt Marsh Company* succeed in their object, of which no doubts should be cherished, their operations will present a salutary example. In the vicinity of the city of New York, there are probably fifty thousand acres of salt marsh that can be reclaimed, and placed in a state of the highest cultivation, affording greater supplies to our markets, and diminishing the expenses of subsistence. The present cheapness of labour favours every work of public improvement. Finally, if there be any thing like a liberality of spirit in this city, for the encouragement and completion of a design that is identified with her growth and prosperity: there will be a promptness and pride in lending aid and support to those who can create fruitful fields and luxuriant gardens, out of those recent wastes where the tides of the ocean have rolled in for ages.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY,  
JAMES L. BELL,  
HENRY ECKFORD,  
CHARLES G. HAINES,  
ROBERT M'QUEEN,  
J. G. SWIFT.

At a meeting of the New Jersey Salt Marsh Company, at the Mayor's Office, in the city of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1820.—C. D. Colden, the President, in the chair.

The report of the committee, appointed at a previous meeting to explore the lands belonging to the Company, ascertain their present condition, and other facts connected with the

object of the association, was presented, read, and unanimously accepted.

Voted, That the said report be published, and entered in the book of minutes.

Voted, That Col. Wm. Few, T. B. Wake-man, Francis H. Nicholl, John Swartwout, and Charles G. Haines, or any three of them, constitute a Board of Commissioners to receive subscriptions of stock in the City of New York and Wm. S. Pennington, Silas Condit, and Gen. Cummings, be also appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions in the State of New Jersey.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That ten dollars per share be paid on subscribing, and that the residue be called in by instalments of Ten Dollars on each share, as it may be wanted.—Said monies to be handed over to the Treasurer.

Voted, That Messrs. Pennington, Tillotson and Haines be appointed a committee to draft By-Laws for the Corporation.

Adjourned.

Extract from the Minutes.

CADWALLADER D. COLDEN, *Pres't*.  
CHARLES G. HAINES, *Sec'ry*.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR—I find in your last paper, (July 14) that you are severely reproached by a "Maryland Farmer" for inserting the address of the United Agricultural Societies—or rather, that the societies and their delegates are lashed over your shoulders, for presuming to oppose the establishment of manufactures by protecting duties. My respect for the author of the strictures, is not at all lessened by the honest warmth with which he expresses his indignation, at what he conceives calculated to injure the "general interests" of our country. But that he has been very illiberal to the United Agricultural Societies, I think will be admitted by even his own better judgment. It is not a little strange, that he should censure the publication of the address, as improper in an Agricultural Journal, and as a deviation from your plan, when he does not notice the previous insertion of at least two regular series of essays, by anonymous writers, in support of the legal establishment of manufactures. The first essay appeared as early (I believe) as your 3rd number, and their publication induced me, and others to suspect that your paper was one of the tools (and by far the most efficient) in the hands of the manufacturers—that its object was to increase the products of the soil, not for the benefit of the cultivators, but to gratify the avarice, and swell the power of an artificial separate interest. This unworthy suspicion was totally effaced by your voluntary publication of the memorial from the Societies, of one of which I am an humble member; and by your excellent remarks on the attack of the "Maryland Farmer," in which are proved not only the propriety, but the absolute necessity of Agriculturists attending to the preservation of their interests, you are entitled to the gratitude of our societies, and of every friend to agriculture. Your defence of our conduct in that respect, is so perfectly satisfactory, that it is unnecessary

for me to add a word in reply to those remarks of your correspondent. Strange indeed! that when merchants, manufacturers and stockjobbers, have uncensured, continually petitioned to congress for exclusive privileges at the expense of agriculture—when a single manufacturer of Rhode Island, demanded the absolute prohibition of cottons from India, without a word being uttered of his unexampled presumption—when such demands were incessantly repeated, and increased as they were yielded to—that the farmers of Virginia should have showered on them reproaches loud and long, for asking—no exemption from national burthens, or exclusive privileges at the expense of their countrymen—but that the fruits of their labour might remain with themselves, instead of being transferred by the juggle of protecting duties to the pockets of the manufacturers.

The "Maryland Farmer" remarks on but a few points contained in the address; and I shall confine myself to his objections. His letter is merely an analysis (though a very good analysis) of the doctrine contained in the voluminous publications of the *Philadelphia Economists*; and like them he has offered much assertion, but little argument and less proof. After describing the sufferings of our soldiers in the late war, for want of clothing, your correspondent adds, "When we consider how indispensable the article of clothing is to military operations, and that we may be again and again, engaged in war with that nation whence we derive our principal supplies of this indispensable means of defence; I should not expect any friend to the general interests of the country, to say explicitly that he would leave our manufactures to be run down by foreign rivals, unless they can protect themselves. They are clearly identified with the general interests of the country, and equally entitled to protection from foreign rivals and foreign enemies, with any other of the national interests—and no more. In the opinion expressed in the last sentence, I most heartily concur; and was it carried into complete effect by congress, neither the agricultural, mercantile, manufacturing, or any other interest would profit a cent by its protection. Governments have no means of giving encouragement by direct or indirect bounties to one interest, but at the expense of the others; and if all were equally protected, it would be exactly the same thing as leaving all to themselves. Could congress give rain to our parched fields, fair winds to merchants, and water power to manufacturers, there would be no question as to the value of their protection; or if they possessed the philosopher's stone, or an inexhaustible treasure, not derived from the people, they would greatly benefit the whole community (putting aside political objections) by paying fifty millions a year for the protection of manufactures, and the farmers would then nearly derive those advantages, which they are promised, from protecting manufactures at their own expense. Manufactures in themselves are certainly good—the evil consists in the price which their protection costs.

I readily admit that our soldiers suffered much for want of clothing, and that our means

of defence would have been more effectual, had that want not been felt. If the previous establishment of manufactures would have remedied this evil (which I do not admit,) still there would remain the question, may not even defence be too dearly purchased? A standing army of 20,000 men, a hundred frigates and ships of the line—heavy taxation and funding—each and all of these would have secured us much more effectually against foreign aggressions; yet all (and manufactures not the least) would have tended to weaken and destroy our country's best defence, the prosperity happiness, and freedom of the people.—But the previous establishment of manufactures would not have prevented the scarcity and high price of clothing. Wool can be grown and sold so much cheaper in Europe than in this country, that nearly all our cloth, (without protecting duties,) would be imported: every person the least conversant with trade, knows that in this case, the importers would always take care to have on hand, a supply of cloth fully equal to the usual demand, and not much more, as all the excess would be dead and unprofitable capital: the quantity in the country then would be generally the same, and I will suppose that quantity to be equal to three years economical consumption, which would be in the hands of the merchants, whenever war might cut off the foreign supply. If instead of importation, we were supplied with cloth by home manufacture, the results would be much the same: the cloth would be principally made with imported wool, for the simple reason that it is cheapest; and if the manufacturers could not afford to give the present price of wool, it is idle to expect from them, an increase of price and quantity. The interest of the manufacturers would teach them (like the importers,) to provide no more cloth than fully sufficient for the demand, and at the commencement of a war, there would be no more goods accumulated in the hands of manufacturers, than would have been in the hands of the merchants; and the supply of their materials would be as effectually cut off, as they could be if in the shape of cloth. But, it may be said, that the demand for wool would immediately increase, and of course the quantity raised: true—but it would be caused by the war, and not by the existence of manufactures. Had we plenty of the materials, the whole population of the country might be supplied in one month, with coarse but comfortable clothing, though there had not been previously a yard of cloth in the country, or a protecting duty on the statute book.

Was a foreigner, unacquainted with our situation, to read the many pathetic descriptions of the nakedness of our soldiers, and the arguments thence drawn to prove the necessity of establishing manufactures—he would naturally conclude that at least all the poorer class of our population were in the same destitute condition: yet, as far as I have learned, there was no real suffering on that account, except in the army; and for the nakedness of our soldiers, there existed causes much more operative, than the scarcity and dearness of woollens—the emptiness of the treasury, the negligence of officers; and the incompetency and frauds of commissaries and contractors. Provisions were



plenty and cheap—yet by the news paper accounts, the cost of the flour with which the north western army was supplied, was \$50 per barrel; and it was stated on the floor of congress, that some corn cost perhaps \$100 per bushel, it having been brought from a place so distant that the team eat the whole on the journey except two bushels, which were delivered for the use of the army. Cloth certainly was dear—but I was able to buy, throughout the war, my whole supply of coarse woollens for my negroes, at a price not higher than would be the *permanent peace price of home manufactures*, of equal quality, if protected by Mr. Baldwin's tariff. Had the war lasted longer, the evil would have lessened every year, by the increase of sheep, which our situation then made profitable.

"The Virginia delegates" continues the Maryland Farmer, "appear to be under an impression that the nation has been already 'burdened and oppressed, to protect manufactures by the duty on imports. This is not so. *Manufactures have benefited by the duties, in as much as they enhanced the price of foreign fabrics in our market*; but the duties were all laid to raise revenue for government, and were all expended by it for public purposes."—And is this *enhancement of price*, in domestic goods which pay no duty, as well as foreign goods which pay the amount imposed no burden on the consumers? Our delegates have not complained of the duties because the yield revenue, but because they yield none; when a duty is so high as to prohibit the importation of any article, the consumer still pays the full amount of tax, but it is received by the manufacturer, instead of the government. Your correspondent affects to consider the existing protection of manufactures as imposing no burden, because "all the benefit they received from the duties was *indirect and incidental*:"—if an indirect tax is no tax at all—then is our government supported without cost to the people; and indirect bounties are just as effectual as indirect taxes, or as direct bounties would be. Indeed, direct bounties would be much the cheapest; was a manufacturer paid a bounty of \$1000 out of the treasury for the production of as many yards of cloth, that sum would be the extent of the national loss—but to enable him to get it *indirectly* by a protecting duty, the people would always pay more, and sometimes three or four times as much; his \$1000 being fully, though *indirectly* paid by the consumers in the "enhancement of price," besides the loss of duty to the treasury, on so much of the foreign commodity as would otherwise have been imported. Governments do not prefer indirect to direct bounties and taxes, because they are less burdensome to the payers, but because they are less visible, and therefore more willingly submitted to. I should not have the least objection to the protection afforded by Mr. Dallas' tariff, or even by Mr. Baldwin's tariff, provided the bounties were made direct instead of indirect; it would cost much less—but notwithstanding that advantage, we should see every man pay to the manufacturer, a tax of \$1 or 2 on each pair of boots, and as much on a hat—\$10 on a coat, to be divided between the weaver and the tailor,

and \$8 or 9 on the other articles of dress: for \$80 paid to the collector of the revenue for the support of the government, we should pay him \$100 for the support of the manufacturers—and every manufactory would present instances of persons receiving from the treasury \$6,000 annually, to carry on a trade, the profits of which regularly fell short of the expenses, by 2 or 3 or \$4,000; our legislators would be astounded at the effects of their own economical researches and plans—the manufacturers themselves would be ashamed of the *bare faced plunder* which the laws allowed them, and the whole system of bounties, direct and indirect, would vanish before the indignation of the people.

Whether "the duties were all laid to raise revenue for the government," or for protecting manufactures, is nothing to the purpose; we are affected by their *operation*, and not by their *intention*. But even this statement is incorrect. Does the "Maryland Farmer" seriously assert that the long list of duties which amount to prohibitions, and consequently have destroyed the revenue which a lower rate yielded, were intended by congress to increase the receipts of the treasury? Had that been the case, they would have corrected their *mistake*, by lowering the duties; instead of which, the house of representatives passed a bill, which would have reduced near all the receipts of duties on manufactures to the same ebb. Among many other such duties, *that now are imposed on the cheapest India cottons* (near 100 per cent.) presents a striking example of the opposition of the *real effect* to the *supposed intention*: at a lower rate of duty this commodity was largely imported, and after the payment of a very considerable revenue, furnished the people with a cheaper kind of clothing than any now to be procured. The duty *now* prohibits the importation, and that source of revenue is totally destroyed. Even on *playing cards*, there is a prohibitory duty of 30 cents per pack, by which that branch of "*national industry*" is "*adequately protected*" and our card playing "*citizens are rendered completely independent of foreigners*."

The "Maryland Farmer" ridicules the fear of monopoly "in the event of manufacturing for ourselves." "The business would be open to the whole country; any might become a manufacturer at pleasure, and thousands would rush into it, if they saw it was a money making business, and soon reduce the profits to the lowest rate for capital and labour." It is very true that these causes would ultimately prevent any combination among the manufacturers, and that is what he appears to mean by "monopoly." Competition would compel the manufacturers to sell at as low a price as they could afford; but that price would still be higher than foreigners could send us such goods for, by more than 25 per cent. This is fully stated by the manufacturers themselves, in their numerous petitions, which pray for further protection on the ground that they cannot afford to meet in our market, foreign goods which are "enhanced in price" by the existing duties of 25 per cent., besides freight and all other charges. Under these circumstances, if the laws prohibit our purchasing from all

those who *can* afford to sell at a fair price, our manufacturers are necessarily vested with the monopoly of our supply; and they must sell at a monopoly price—or starve.

The healthiness of the "cotton factories near Baltimore," or any others in this country, has no bearing on that part of the "address" to which your correspondent refers. It evidently does not allude to the infancy of manufactures, but states that "by the operation of the system, the labourers will *hereafter*" become miserable, infirm, ignorant, and depraved: that this is a true picture of a manufacturing population, England offers sufficient proof: whether the prediction will be fulfilled in this country, time, and the political economists of the *Philadelphia School* will determine. Laws for the support of the poor, and the manufacturing system produce similar results—the immediate effects of both, are, to relieve the destitute, support the young, the aged, and infirm, and to lessen the number of beggars and paupers: their ultimate effects are to produce a hundred times as much poverty and wretchedness, as they at first removed.

The balance of trade "appears like a spectre to affright" the "Maryland Farmer" and the supposed necessity for its regulation by congress, forms the foundation of his opinion with regard to manufactures. As I presume he has read Smith, and other writers on that subject, without being able to quiet his fears, it would be both presumptuous and hopeless for me to make the attempt. Certainly, congress can regulate the balance of trade, beneficially for the country, with as much ease, as they can encourage manufactures free of cost to agriculture; and with equal ease and certainty, can they regulate the storms of heaven, or alter the courses of the planets. That they, in their wisdom, may see fit to leave all these things to regulate and direct themselves, is the earnest wish of

A VIRGINIA FARMER.

## On the management of a Farm.

Baltimore County, June 27th, 1820.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I have ever since the publication of your valuable and widely circulated paper, intended writing you my experience in farming, which has been pretty successful, at least esteemed so by my neighbours; but not having a sufficient control of eloquent words, I almost declined it, until being informed by one of my neighbours that it is matter you take, not words. Well, if this is the case, and the following meets your approbation, you are at liberty to give it a place in the American Farmer, for the consideration of those in the vicinity of Baltimore who have been troubled about fencing, that heretofore very important item on a farm. I allude particularly to those farmers who have a scarcity of rail timber. Among the variety of plans recommended for fencing, such as stone, board, post, and rail, and hedge, none appear to answer the purpose so well as the latter, if even but poorly attended to, because the former is too expensive and too difficult to make; the latter though

slow in its growth when it has attained it, is a most formidable fence.

Stone fences will answer on a small scale when securely built, the tops particularly with lime and mortar, and are frequently used for the breasts of low meadows subject to frequent inundations; but to build a stone wall for the enclosure and cross division fences of a farm of 300 acres would be folly in the extreme.

For my own part, all that I think is necessary is to enclose the farm well, with the old chesnut timber which has attained its growth, and is on the decay, and properly to secure the stump for the growth of the suckers in the most convenient strong way—the enclosing fence to be staked, ridered, and pig tightened, with strong substantial gates or bars for out-lets; then with the balance of your rails, (if sufficient, if not buy them) enclose a circular good watered barn yard, of strong post and rail fence for a square, for a worm fence has so many corners for a fighting goring cow to catch another in, this will not do.

The barn yard being prepared, put all your stock of horses, cows, hogs, and sheep in; then the service of one boy will be all that is required for their management and care by cutting a sufficiency of clover to be hauled to the yard, or whatever food you may have for them. By keeping them off your clover land, the same quantity of clover which would last them one month by feeding on the field, would last them two by feeding in the barn yards; because one half the clover is unnecessarily trod under foot.

A person in adopting this plan will not be able to keep a great many stock, but those that he does keep (say for instance cows) will be kept in much better order, and consequently yield more profit, and this is done without any occasion of cross fences. Now, Mr. Skinner, let us only ask how much money it takes to cross off a large farm in good substantial chesnut rails and white oak posts? and sir, the amount of our calculation is this, that the interest of the money invested in division fences would be sufficient to furnish a boy, a cart, and a horse for the supply of the stock for the whole grass season.

The balance of clover or timothy when ripe will of course be cut, cured and hauled to the barn, for their winter food. By keeping cattle off your clover lands the young clover has a chance, the land is not trampled, your clover does not run out so quick, and you have no occasion to be at the expense of cross fences and of keeping them in order, which is of itself a great relief. Now, Mr. Skinner, let us see how much more manure is made in this way from a moderate stock (which should always be in proportion to your produce) than the old—and what an abundance more; then sir we must admit that this difference in manure, together with the interest of the money invested in cross fences, is sufficient to employ a boy or even a man to haul the food to the yard, say even if it occupies his whole time.

Now, let us take into consideration the loss occasioned by the decay or rot of these fences which is most generally in twenty years; and what can we call it but a dead loss with the interest for ever. By my saying this plan of keeping cattle up in yards is best, you are not to infer from it that they are not to have an occasional run; for I think that if a wood could be advan-

tageously fenced off with a lane from the barn yard, it would be well, and the cattle would improve with two or three hours run in it each day; in the construction of a barn yard the comfort of cattle greatly depends. Barn yards generally have springs or branches through them at the lowest part of the yard—now this is very wrong, for the yard ought to be in the shape of a basin, with a contrivance for letting an overabundance of water that might accumulate by rains or snows, than might be good for the manure, to escape; now the water for the supply of drinking should be raised if possible to a convenient height to drink at, or so high as not to let them dung in it, for it is a fact that when cattle go down to those springs or branches, (upon the old plan and lowest part of the yard) after being completely satisfied with water, they turn and immediately dung either in the water or immediately in its neighbourhood; so that the first rain or flood sweeps it off and it is consequently lost. By building yards upon the construction I mentioned, a great saving of manure would be found which is a great inducement.

From my little experience in the cultivation of land, I am confident that the system I have adopted is a saving of a handsome per centum. In the ensuing spring I intend planting locusts the length apart of a rail and hedge between; and by keeping my cattle up I shall then have no occasion to train the hedge to a fence, and if the hedge will not succeed I have a durable post left.

P. S. If you should consider my pieces worthy of your notice, you may confidently rely upon their being the result of actual experience and not mere theory; for no one has had to work and twist more about fencing than I have; but I am so pleased with the plan I have now in use that if the timber was given to me to fence with I would not maul it. Enclosed I send you some locust seed of a very forward kind, and if you should plant them please scald them a little to release the germe; they are well worth planting. They were given me by one who has been very successful in raising that valuable tree.

#### ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS OF Northern Cattle Shows and Fairs. NO. II.

*Communicated for the Farmer, and published for the consideration of Southern Agricultural Societies.*

The Show held under the direction of the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, took place at Brighton, on the 12th and 13th October. After an address by Mr. Quincy, the company, of which the Governor and other public officers formed a part went agreeably to the good and imposing custom of New England in procession, to the pens containing the animals to be exhibited. The pens were 80 in number—one ox, the property of Mr. Luke Fisk, weighed 2798 lbs.\* There were many fine bulls three or four of which were imported. Many fine specimens of swine, and numerous sheep were also shown. The premiums for the best native (Massachusetts) bull, were awarded to John Whitman.—For the best cow, to Dr. Luther Stearns—\$100

\* This ox has since been killed, and the following are the weights:—Jan. 1820.

Fore quarters,	979 lbs.
Hinds,	815
Hide,	196
Tallow,	305

were awarded to Gorham Parsons, Esq. for the best imported bull, and \$75 for the second best do. \$75 for the best imported cow to C. Tracy, Esq. and \$25 to C. Cooldige, for his heifer, which was imported when a calf. The breeds of the above stock are not mentioned. The premiums for all the stock were 12 in number.

**Ploughing Matches**—Seven ploughs started, each had a lot of a quarter of an acre of firm grass sod to turn, depth of ploughing to be five inches. The first premium was awarded to Mr. Isaac Cooke's plough; one yoke of oxen drew the plough, which was held by a lad, 15 years old, J. Cooke Jr.; the driver, D. Philips, 16 years old, and the work (33 furrows) was finished in 55 minutes, 30 seconds.

The second premium to Mr. G. Parson's plough, no driver, one yoke of oxen drew the plough, and 33 furrows were turned in 55 minutes 15 seconds. The ground was encumbered with a number of fixed stones, and being part of a head land, by far the hardest ground.

The third premium was awarded to Josiah Quincy, Esq. 39 furrows were finished in one hour and 49 minutes; one yoke of oxen, no driver. The judges say they were "constrained in some measure by their construction of the terms on which the premiums were offered, viz: the best work with the least expense of labour," to place time against good work, as it was unquestionably the best on the field and the team under exemplary discipline."

Mr. H. Derby's team of two horses, and no driver, finished 25 furrows in 65 minutes. The judges say that his plough exhibited very regular handsome work, and in reasonable time; but when they take into consideration the expense of a horse team for farm work, compared with oxen, keeping in view the continual deterioration of capital vested in horses, they were impelled to a decision different from what the same performance under other circumstances would have been entitled to. They however, awarded a gratuity to the ploughmen.

**Trial of Working Oxen**—16 yoke were entered for the premium. The committee say they were gratified to notice the increased competition for the premium this year. The effect has been to display a fine specimen of well matched and well broke oxen, of great strength, beauty and docility. These qualities were carefully compared, and the usual trials made of their power and facility of movement, particularly in what is termed "backing" a loaded wagon. Six competitors obtained premiums from \$30 to \$10 each.

**Domestic Manufactures**.—Broad cloths, kerseymers and superfine sattinets, were exhibited. There were such a number of excellent cloths brought forward, that the committee were at a loss to determine, to which the premium ought to be adjudged, and it was great praise to those who obtained them to say, that they exceeded the others. One piece of drab kerseymere was said to be superior to almost any imported goods of the kind. The Bellingham and Rook Bottom Company's cloths and kersseys, are particularly commended. 17 premiums were awarded.

**Articles of Household Manufacture**.—Woollen cloths, fine kersseys, blankets, sewing silk, butter!! cheese, sole leather, calf skins!! turkey down tippets, straw bonnets, and one made of grass, (name not given) an excellent imitation of Leghorn. The tippets and bonnets were much admired, and the latter were purchased by two of the most wealthy and fashionable ladies.

A machine for weaving cloth, and another for shelling corn; splendid specimens of glass ware; of thread lace fabrics, from the Watertown factory; fine linen thread, spun by a lady of Worcester; elegant artificial flowers, by Mrs. Millington, of Cambridge; hearth rugs, counterpanes, knit and woven, were also shown. The domestic household manufactures obtained premiums; 28 in number were awarded.

† Was this made of ticklemath grass?



The double milled drab kersey, offered by Mr Cranston, of the Rock Bottom Company, was thought by judges the best piece of drab cloth of the kind, they had ever seen of American manufacture, they were of opinion that any so good is very rarely imported from Europe.

The cloths of the Bellingham factory were so good that the committee were for some time, undecided between them and those which obtained the second premiums.

**Agricultural Premiums**—The following were awarded.

1. To P. Williams, of Fitchburgh, for 28 bushels and 30 quarts of spring wheat, raised on one and one-eighth of an acre; and for 535 bushels of potatoes raised on one acre and one-tenth of an acre.

2. D. Stubbins, of Deerfield, for 612 bushels of potatoes on one acre.

3. Dr. J. Thatcher, of Plymouth, for 428 bushels of ruta бага on one acre.

4. Mr. E. Thrasher, of Salem, for 635 bushels of beets on one acre.

**Worcester Co. Show**, was held on Thursday, the 7th October. The Society was established in 1818, and already numbers 550 members, and has funds nearly sufficient to entitle it to the sum of 600 dollars annually from the state treasury, for five successive years. Mr. Lincoln jr. delivered an appropriate address on the occasion.

Sixty pens were prepared for the cattle, which were all filled 135 animals were exhibited, of which 120 were presented for premiums. The heat of the day prevented many sheep and swine from being brought.

**Trial of working Oxen**—Fifteen yoke were entered. The tests to which they were subjected were calculated to exhibit their strength and docility, and the perfectly good management of their drivers. The cattle were uncommonly fine in size and appearance; and great as were the expectations of the public from this part of the exhibition, anticipation was more than satisfied. The oxen were tried by the single yoke upon a cart, weighing 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. and loaded with 44 cwt. of stone, making an aggregate of 55 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lb gross weight, which was drawn up a hill of the elevation of 4 deg. 50 min. and which elevation many of the cattle also backed up. They were next attached by the chain to a drag, loaded with 17 cwt. gross weight, up the same hill, and were afterwards tried with a plough on a piece of unequal and partly tough sward ground. After all these trials, the whole were placed on a line, and were carefully examined and compared, and the premiums adjudged. Among the machines, were a turnip slicer, a drilling machine, a garden rake with a double row of teeth, a Scotch churn, a straw cutter of simple but excellent construction, patented by Giles Dayton, of Blandford, Mass. There were also exhibited, a variety of vegetables, of extraordinary sizes, among which were seven Swedish turnips or ruta бага, of the average weight of 10 lbs.; a winter squash weighing 115 lbs.; do. weighing 126 lbs.; another 3 feet 4 inches long; and a monstrous pumpkin.

Seven premiums were awarded to different gentlemen for the best specimens of farm stock named; and premiums were also awarded to several others, for fine bulls, cows, bull calves, steers, merino sheep and swine. These were in addition to the advertised premiums, and the judges reported that there were many fine cattle for which they were unable to do justice to the care and attention of their owners.

**Domestic Manufactures**—Broad cloths of first and second qualities, kerseymeres, sattinets, wool hats, and calf skins, were exhibited and obtained premiums. Besides these specimens of broad cloths, and other goods from different manufactories, were exhibited with a large number of articles of household manufactures, among which were, sewing silk, pieces of woollen cloth, nine skeins of tow yarn from 33 to 23 skeins to the pound, spun on a great wheel, by a lady in Worcester; five cheeses, weighing 175 lbs.; 4 weighing 121 lbs.; 4 weighing 110 lbs. 4

weighing 153 lbs.; and 10 weighing 100 lbs. all made in New Braintree.

**Berkshire Show and Fair.** The show of this well cultivated county of Massachusetts, is held at the town of Pittsfield. It took place on the 6th and 7th of October. This Society was formed about the year 1810, under the auspices of that steady friend to agriculture, Elkanah Watson, Esq. in consequence of the example set by the Cattle Society of Philadelphia, (as stated in his first address to the citizens of Berkshire) and has been continued ever since. The display of fine animals gave evidence of the valuable improvements which are making by the Berkshire farmers in their breed of cattle.

## On the Hessian Fly.

AND ON THE PROPER DEPTH OF SOWING  
WHEAT—No. VII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

DEAR SIR—I insist on it that it is not owing to the difference between the diameter of a plough handle and a pen, that Dock Weed was mistaken for *Dark Mud*; but owing to some cause not originating with me or my writing. A man may write with a "stiff hand," and yet write perfectly intelligible, and if your publications were confined only to such as were not written in a stiff hand, I am afraid we should lose many of the valuable essays which embellish your paper; nay, I apprehend that much of the Editorial matter would also go unpublished. But I am under the impression that the mistake in this instance was occasioned by my taking such uncommon pains with my letter, that the *Editor* thought the *Printer* could read it, without any explanations, and that the *Printer* thought his *Devil* could do the same thing, and the *Devil* being bound only to throw together the types, without being any ways responsible for the errors, it not being his business to correct them, and thinking *dark mud* would fill as large a space as dock weed, took that, not perceiving the point of the thing. Well, in your next number you corrected the error, but how did you do it? By giving to another person all the credit which properly belongs to me—you speak of the Postscript to Solomon Simple, and say Solomon writes with a "stiff hand." Now be it known unto all men, that I, Jeremiah Simple, Esq. wrote my name at the bottom of an essay "on matters and things in general" in a plain school boy hand, without any flourish or other usual means of disguise, and that it was so read and understood, I presume, as it was so printed in large letters and "as you run you may so read it." Now this name written so plain, and printed so plain, a name which if it had been written with a chicken's foot instead of "a pen" or "a plough handle," one would suppose could never be mistaken for Solomon, was so mistaken and so appears in your apology. Now my Dear Sir, I beg it to be clearly understood that Solomon Simple, Esq. is a brother of mine, a man of too much modesty to claim any of the merit arising from my productions, and of too much pride to permit any blunders of mine or any one else to be foisted off on him, and sir I have too much family pride to permit them to be improperly attributed to either, when they belong to others, and I am sure you have too much generosity not to remove them to your own shoulders when they properly belong to you, or yours, which is the same thing, you being accountable as you ought to be for the errors of even the very *Devil* himself. I have heard it laid down as a good rule, that whatever is sent to be printed, should be written in so bad a hand, that it will require the united efforts of the whole concern, to make it out; and experience proves the truth of the adage. So much in self-defence, now for agriculture.

In number 16. "A King William Farmer," writes on the subject of Hessian Fly, and recommends sowing wheat early and ploughing it in deep. Now I have a word or two to say on that subject, and I feel

myself authorised to do so, having taken the means of protecting all kinds of plants and grain from all kinds of insects, under my particular consideration. The first thing we have to do, is to ascertain the origin of a Hessian Fly. Where does it come from? I say that it is born with the grain. When the grains are about half ripe, a small maggot, may by a close examination, be discovered in every one of them, which continues to "grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength." When the grain is nearly fit to cut this worm has become a small black crawling fly, and if at this stage you take a head of wheat and rub the grains out in your hand, for every grain you will find a fly. When the wheat is full ripe the fly leaves the grain, and the air becomes filled with them, and they may be found on every thing white; they are not yet however at their full growth, but by the time early wheat is sown and up, they are ready to deposit their eggs on the young stock, and thus by some wonderful operation of nature, produce a new generation.

How the deposit of a single egg on a stalk of wheat is the means of impregnating every grain which that stalk may produce, is not my province to show, but what is perfectly familiar to every one who has ever raised peas, may satisfy them of the fact. In every pea, however young it may be, a small maggot may be found without any visible means by which any insect could have deposited its egg. As the pea increases in size so increases the worm, and when the pea is ripe the worm is full grown; in process of time it becomes a bug, is planted with the pea, and, by some mysterious operation, is enabled to produce its species in the manner described. No evil results to the pea, we therefore have no interests in the destruction of the insect, and hence no means have been devised; but it is far different with the Hessian Fly, as the whole of our most valuable crops are destroyed by its ravages. Having therefore the progress of its formation, and the time of depositing the egg, a period at which vast numbers of the fly may be found in the fields, I concluded that if the grain was not sown until after a frost, it would escape the fly, and I was induced more strongly to think so, because I observed that as soon as frost appeared, the flies disappeared; I have therefore laid this down as a rule, never to sow my wheat until the Hessian fly have all been killed by the frost, and in consequence I have never been troubled with them since, while they have been the source of vexation to all my neighbours who have not adopted the same practice. "Doctors," they say, "will differ," and my practice and that of "A King William Farmer" are directly at variance, but still the effect may be the same. He sows his grain early and ploughs it in deep—I sow my grain after a frost, it is of no consequence how early the frost comes, and put it in at the usual depth. Mine is sure of not being touched by the fly—his may not come up until after the frost, in consequence of the deep ploughing and thereby escape; but it may so happen that the frost may come late, and his wheat may appear above the ground before the frost has destroyed the flies, and if so be injured by them, for I conceive that its only security is in keeping out of sight until the flies are gone. Now therefore I do declare in favour of sowing wheat after a frost in preference to sowing it before, ploughing in to the contrary notwithstanding, for it has been the practice of the Simples, ever since the days of their great progenitor old Fee Simple, never to give up a certainty for an uncertainty, while the contrary has been the rule with the Simpleton family, who have had the vanity to claim relationship with us, without any foundation for the claim. I beg you therefore not to permit the one to be mistaken for the other, for there is a much greater difference between the Simples and the Simpletons, than between dark mud and dock weed, and what we may be willing to consider harmless in the latter case might not be believed so in the other. With this friendly caution I take my leave of you, wishing you may live to enlighten the world a thousand years.

JEREMIAH SIMPLE.

## THE INFLUENCE OF THE Barberry Bush on Grain.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Cecil County, July 3rd, 1820.

SIR—It has been a matter of long surprise to me, that in your highly valued and useful paper, no mention has ever been made of the pernicious consequences of farmers having on their farms or in their gardens, the Barberry Tree—It is a pretty well established fact, that where the Barberry Tree grows, no wheat, rye or barley will within some hundred yards. I may say, perhaps with safety, within half a mile of this tree, crops of those grains cannot be reared.—I have known it tried year after year, on farms that had long been celebrated for their grain crops, and in the best cultivated fields of those farms the crops had constantly failed, until the Barberry trees were entirely taken away, and every vestige of them removed; when those fields resuming their former characters, have again produced abundant and fine crops of grain.

Whilst these trees were standing in a neighbouring garden, the grain sown would vegetate, grow, head and blossom very finely, giving the farmer hopes of a full and abundant crop; but when cut and threshed, would not produce in some instances more than the quantity of grain sown, but the straw was as good as upon any fields in the neighbourhood.

It is therefore an undoubted fact, that no certain crops of wheat, rye or barley, can be calculated on within the reach of the farrina of the Barberry tree.\*

A FARMER.

\* The facts mentioned above, have been disclosed in some essays of Caleb Kirk's, in the first volume—in the midst of essays on other subjects.—We thank the writer for calling attention to the subject in this separate and specific form.

Edit. Am. Far.

## THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1820.

The friends of Internal Improvement will not require any apology for the occupation of so large a portion of this number, with the act of the Legislature of the state of New Jersey, for incorporating the NEW-JERSEY SALT-MARSH COMPANY. Our object is not merely to record that paper, as connected with a particular and magnificent project of Internal Improvement, highly deserving of public encouragement, but to invite for it the attention of legislators and wealthy individuals in other states. We know of no practicable means of improving the agricultural resources of our country, which promises so much profit and honour to those who would undertake it as might be derived from reclaiming marsh lands. How many thousands, we might say millions, of acres are there on the tributary waters of the Chesapeake bay, that might be made infinitely productive, if hay and grain were raised, upon such as now produce nothing but mosquitoes, flags and fevers. It is not extravagant to assert that an acre of marsh land on navigable water, at the distance of 100 miles from this city, is as advantageously situated for our market, considered with reference to the expense of transporting its produce, as a farm on a turnpike road five miles distant.

### Present Prices of Country Produce in this Market.

Actual sales of Wheat—WHITE, 92 to 93 cts.—RED, first quality 90 cts.—CORN, 43 cts.—Rye, 42 cts.—OATS, 23 cts.—FLOUR, from the wagons, \$4 62½—WHISKY, from do. 36 cts.—BUTTER, pr. lb. 20 to 25 cts.—EGGS, per doz. 12 to 15 cts.—VEAL, per lb. 6 to 8 cts.—LAMB, pr. quart. 37½ to 50 cts.—BEEF, prime pieces, 8 to 10 cts. HAMS, 14 cts.—MIDDINGS, 10 cts.—LIVE CATTLE, \$6.—CHICKENS, per doz. \$2 to \$2 50—POTATOES, 37½ to 50 cts.—TAR, \$2 25—SCARCE—TURPENTINE, soft, \$2 25—SPIRITS, do. 35 cts.—PITCH, \$2 25—BACON, hog round, 7 to 8 cts.—LARD, 11 to 12½ cts.—PORK, prime 12 to 14 cts.—BLACK-EYE PEAS, 65 to 70 cts.—SHINGLES best, Deep Creek, \$8 50—Do. Small, \$4 75 to \$5.—FLOUR—

ING, PLANK, 5-4, \$26—LONDON WHITE LEAD, \$4 25 American do. \$3 75—BOILED OIL, \$1 37½—FEATHERS, 50 to 62½ cts.—SHAD, No. 1, trimmed \$7—COTTON, Upland, 20 to 21 cts.—Maryland Tobacco, Two logs—heads, 1 first and 1 second, from Friendship, Anne Arundel County, at \$7 and \$10—2 crop and 4 second from Calvert County, at \$8 25 and \$6—3 hhd. from Montgomery, crop at \$14 and \$15—1 second at \$8.

MATTHEW MURRAY.

## Plough Maker, Hagers-Town, MARYLAND.

Begs leave to inform the public through this useful paper, that he continues the plough making business in its various branches, and has on hand and will constantly keep an assortment made of the best materials and workmanship, at the reduced prices adapted to the times as near as possible—viz:

The double plough for hill sides	\$28
The improved clover plough No. 1, from 18 to 20	—
The four horse plough, do. 18 to 20	—
The three horse Peacock plough No. 2,	17
The common size 2 horse do. do.	16
The light do. do. do. do.	15
The cast heboe plough for three horses	16
The two horse do. do. do.	14
The light do. do. do. do.	12
The one horse ploughs, - - - - -	from 8 to 10
Double shovel ploughs - - - - -	8
Single do. do. - - - - -	4 50
The Iron Cultivators - - - - -	10

Harrows and other implements for the use of farmers, will be made to order at low prices.—Orders post paid will be duly attended to, the work well executed in due time, and the ploughs warranted to run well and do good work.—Any number of ploughs will be forwarded agreeable to order by assurance of the cash on delivery, the carriage will be added which shall be low. A few of the above described ploughs may be had at Mr. Charles Gillespie's near Mercersburgh; at Mr. George Forman's, Waynesburg, at Mont alto Furnace, Pa.; at Mr. M. Stonebraker's, Boonsborough; at Mr. Weaver's Stone Mills, Pleasant Valley; Messrs. Hauser & Levy's, Frederick Town; at Mr. A. Ingman's, New-Market; at Mr. A. Dorsey's, Poplar Springs; at Mr. John Lansdale's, Rockville, Md.; and at Col. H. Stembles, George-Town, District Columbia.

The stubble or "Clover Plough," is a late improvement by Mr. Murray to prevent choaking, it is from 20 to 24 inches in the clear before the coulter—the former is shown by the plate 1.—The common Peacock Patent Ploughs are made on the most improved plans, with an iron brace through the helve rivetted to the beam before the coulter, and extends to the clevis and the clevis pin passes through the end of it, see plate 2.

The double Shovel Plough is an invention by Mr. John Breatherd, and its utility is great.

For a further recommendation he refers to gentlemen of the highest respectability and practical farmers, who have those ploughs in use.

N. R. It may be well to state that the left hand plough is preferred in Washington County, in consequence of the great advantage of the line horse walking in the furrow, which gauges the regular land to the plough without variation—as a proof of it, I make and sell at least fifty left hand ploughs to one right, for Washington County.

P. S. Those gentlemen not having used every kind of my ploughs as described, have given certificates accordingly.

We the subscribers farmers of Washington County Maryland, having for several years used the ploughs as above described by Mr. Murray, particularly his Stubble or Clover Plough, his Peacock improved, and his Double Shovel Plough, beg leave to recommend them to the particular attention of the Farmers.

FRISBY TILGHMAN, J. SCHNEBLY,  
WM. BOOTH, WM. FITZHUGH, Jr.  
JOHN HARRY, I. S. SWERENGEN.  
July 10th, 1820.

We the subscribers farmers in Washington County, Maryland, having used Mr. Murray's ploughs for several years, particularly his Peacock Patent Ploughs, do recommend them as the best we have heretofore used.

M. VANLEAR,  
WM. B. WILLIAMS,  
OTHO WILLIAMS,  
JNO. BUCHANAN,  
THO. BUCHANAN,  
JOHN SHAFER,  
JOHN WAGONER,  
ALLEN DORSEY, at the Poplar Springs.  
RODERICK DORSEY, Anne Arundel County.  
JAMES CHESTON, do. do.  
HENRY JACOBS.

We the subscribers being appointed judges of the working of Peacock's Patent Plough, made by Mr. Murray of Hagers-Town, and Freeborn's New York Patent Plough, did plough with each on a level bottom and on a hill, where there was some lime stone rocks, and after an impartial trial, we decided that Mr. Murray's plough was far superior.

EDMUND M'COY,  
EZEKIEL CHANEY,  
JACOB KNOE, Jun'r.  
In April or May last.

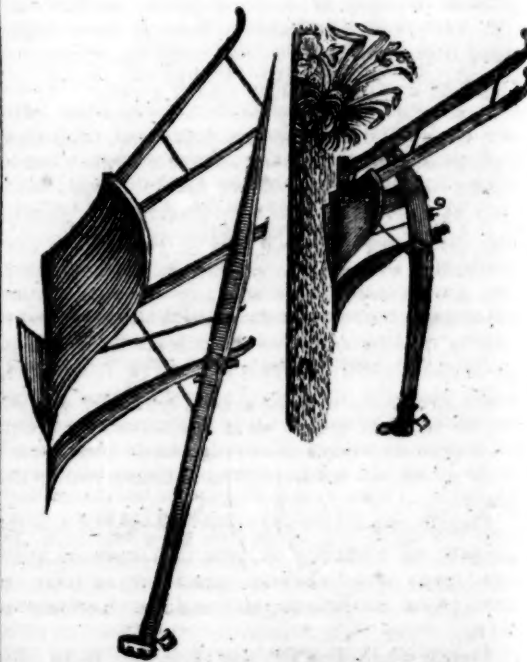
I am induced to state that I have made use of Mr. Murray's left hand ploughs, and can with justice recommend them to the use of every farmer; they claim a decided preference over the right hand, in as much as they work with greater facility to the ploughman and horses, and I am further of opinion that a general trial is only wanting to establish their superiority.

MICHAEL KIMMEL,

Baltimore, July 18th, 1820.

No. 1.

No. 2.



BALTIMORE,

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BY JOHN S. SKINNER, EDITOR.